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Press distorts food issue

TORONTO (CUP) - Canadian newspapers confused and distorted the issue of world food supply at the World Food Conference in Rome last November, according to a recent report.

'Press coverage seemed to encourage Canadians to respond primarily on an emotional level rather than with concrete action,' it says.

The report, an analysis of the Canadian press coverage of the food debate, was prepared by the Canadian News Synthesis Project (CNSP), a non-profit organization which synthesizes newspaper clippings from 19 Canadian newspapers.

The CNSP's analysis suggests that Canadian newspapers portrayed the starving millions in the Third World as 'charitable cases,' rather than as victims of world economic phenomena.

The causes of this starvation were not examined in depth by any of the newspapers.

The myth that the heart of the food problem in overpopulation, the earth's 'natural inability to support present and future life,' was also put forward in some Canadian newspapers.

There was little tendency to place the blame for world starvation of the poor at the door of the wealthy.

As the Halifax Chronicle-Herald editorialized: 'It is not fair to expect Canadian producers to work their fingers to the bone to feed drones.'

Similarly, press coverage of the World Food Conference in Rome centered on statements made by politicians, experts, agri-businessmen, and other officials.

The least amount of attention was paid to delegates who stated that, for example: 'Facts clearly show that it is colonialism, imperialism, and the super-powers that have caused the present world food problem.'

Third World countries were virtually ignored by the press because they denounced the profit-gouging actions fo the larger nations.

Spculation in food commodities on a world-wide scale, a leading cause of high food prices, was not pointed up as a problem by most newspapers.

Yet the CNSP notes that 'Canada and U.S. delegates were reported stalling on resolutions calling for an end to specualation in commodities and a beginning of negotiations for setting a just price for commodities.'

The CNSP study concluded that though food production has increased in both developed and developing nations, this increase has gone to the rich rather than to the hungry, because of the nature of the system of 'supply and demand.'

In such a system, demand is determined by 'ability to pay.' The hungry cannot pay for what they need because the money that is received by poor countries from selling their raw materials to the industrial nations is not enough to buy food-producing machinery and fertilizer from the rich industrial nations.

This is further compounded by the fact that the bulk of the land in the poor countries is badly distributed so that a minority of large landowners reap the surplus while the rest of the population starves.

Trident protests gear up

For those of you who do not know 'Trident' is the code name for the world's most destructive weapon system being constructed just 50 miles South of Victoria in Bangor Washington.

The Trident base will involve 20 nuclear submarines each weighing 16,000 tons and carrying 408 different nuclear warheads. These submarines will be the most sophisticated nuclear weapon carriers in the world and each one will have the capacity to destroy a good third of the Earth.

The chief engineer of the Trident project, Robert Aldridge, was the first one to sound the alarm, and he is now heading a scientific and economic campaign to have the entire project cancelled. He terms the Trident missile-submarine system, as a doomsday weapon.

Dr. William Epstein, a visiting professor at UVic last year, and the United Nations leading expert on disarmament has called the Trident system 'a shattering blow to the arms balacne'.

The Trident submarines will be passing through Juan de Fuca Straits regularly, and quite apart from the environmental danger, they will make this entire area the number one target in any future military conflict.

The Trident system surpasses any past nuclear weapon force many times over in its destructive capability and flexibility.

The campaign to halt the construction of the Trident base has taken many forms.

In the U.S.A. two major environmental groups have taken up the legal battle in Seattle, while an international group: The Pacific Life Community is fighting the issue on moral, pacifist grounds.

In Victoria, the Survival Committee, a union of religious, environmental and political groups has been formed to protest the base.

Peter Rolston, NDP MLA, has a motion before the Legislature to protest the base in a formal manner to the U.S. Government and he has the support of the Premier.

Unfortunately due to the delay of bills caused by Socred delay tactics, the bill may not comè up for vote.

The Federal Government in the meantime refuses to comment officially and it is understood that high level talks about the Trident base have been held between U.S. And Canadian officials to ensure Federal Government silence on the issue.

Two major international demonstrations have or are to occur.

One at the Peace Arch brought people from the U.S., Canada and the South Pacific.

The next, a rally at the Bangor naval base, is expected to provoke a large demonstration, and there is a plan for members of the Pacific Life Community to enter the base illegally.

It is hoped that through such demonstrations, more and more people will become aware and involved in the campaign to halt the Trident base.

If you're interested in learning more, contact David Jackman or John Tomlinson at 386-7163.

The One World Revue Theatre Co. of Victoria will be going down to the Bangor demonstration and they will have a full report on that, along with a film, in the future.

None dare call it sociology

PETERBOROUGH (CUP) - Chaos, anarchy, and communist dupes won't have a chance next year at Trent University.

The student council has appointed a special student delegation to attend the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, in Washington, D.C. July 5, 6, and 7.

And it won't cost them a red cent. Accomodation, meals and fees for the seminar are all expected to be paid by the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, the organization sponsoring the seminar. Students will only have to cover transportation costs.

Leader of the delegation Murray Miskin says he can't think of a better educational experience than attending the seminar, and claims that the level of interest shown has been ' unbelievable'. Particularly, he says, among members of the Sociology Students' Union.

Keynote speaker for the three-day seminar will be former FBI counter spy Herbert Philbrick, author of 'I Led Three Lives' Other notable cold-warriors dedicated to protecting America from the red peril will also speak at the seminar.

Topics for discussion include: The Truth About Communism, Bias in the News Media, Communism: The Enemy of the Jewish People, Urban Guerilla Warfare, the Politics of Sex - The Ultimate Weapon, and Communist Strategy to Conquer the United States of America.

Ozone goes

The ozone layer of the atmosphere may already be damaged.

The propellant in many aerosol cans is Freon, Du Pont's trademark for a class of chemicals which contain chlorine, fluorine, and carbon. When released to the air, Freon diffuses slowly upward into the stratosphere where in the presence of sunlight it reacts with ozone; the thin stratospheric layer of ozone protects the earth's surface from lethal ultraviolet radiation.

Destruction of the ozone layer may lead to increases in cancer, affect the world's weather, and have unpredictable effects on crops and other vegetation. A rash of studies has been reported in recent weeks showing that trace amounts of Freon have already reached the stratosphere, amounts which may be enough to decrease the ozone layer by 1 percent.

While calculations are much disputed, the present rate of Freon release may result in as much as a 30 percent depletion by the 1990's.

As reported in Environment last month, nuclear weapons testing may have also done some damage to the ozone layer, and the operation of SSTs may be more, by releasing nitrogen ozides which also attack ozone.

Earlier studies by the National Academy of Sciences indicate that a 5 percent depletion may cause as much as 20,000 to 60,000 additional cases of skin cancer in U.S. population.

Whether Freons and nitrogen oxides will have these or any effects, remains speculative, but reports at September's American Chemical Society meeting agreed that Freon levels will continue building up in the stratosphere for years to come, even if the chemical's use is halted immediately. Environment, December 1974.

Take ambulation out of hands of non—specialists

by Jerry Farber

(Note: This particular satire on schooling is dedicated to those who have nauseated themselves on a surfeit of academic journal articles. Others - lacking such rigorous training - may find it impossible to read.)

THE PROBLEM

A search of the literature pertaining to preschool education reveals scant recent investigation in the field of ambulation insofar as it is conceived in terms of the normal child. Certain related problems have, of course, been dealt with more extensively, e.g., the exceptional child, vide Cervelle (1) and Rolando (2) on brain damage; Ford (3) on autism, and my own work (4,5,6) on the effects of ambulation motivation augmentation in cases of spatial disadvantaging occurring as a concomitant to traumatic peer-group deprivation, work which, of course, owes heavily to Guhl's pioneering and controversial "closest-children" experiments (7). Nevertheless, despite undeniable accomplishments in teaching the underachiever to walk, normal ambulation learning has received short shrift from specialists and has for the most part been left to the catch-as-catch-can empiricism of the family milieu, a milieu which fosters what one researcher (8) has termed "the invariable 'come to daddy' technique of the nonspecialist."

The time becomes increasingly propitious for the formulation of a viable theoretical basis for ambulation instruction on the normal preschool level. In the pilot study to be described, this writer and his associates sought to introduce into this hitherto unprobed area a variety of techniques drawn from recent literature on other preschool learning situations. The two principal techniques upon which our ambulation instruction program relies are Richardson's and Chambers' life milieu deprivation (9) and Kalstadt's rehearsal prolongation (10).

THE PILOT STUDY

LIFE MILIEU DEPRIVATION

Forty preambulatory nonexceptional preschoolers were institutionalized and discouraged from all spontaneous and voluntary attempts at ambulation. To reduce the subjects' ambulation attempt level, a variety of inhibitory techniques were applied, including the following:

1. the multi-wheeled "Crazy Shoe," developed by Shute (11) in his work on frustration tolerance;
2. Damper's (12) discouragement response symbols;
3. Gouneigh's (13) Nonsense Tapes (in which the operational message was "good children lie flat");
4. the Tele-Algic Teaching Control Wand, successfully utilized by De Lorres (14) to raise control levels in the inner-city classroom;
5. radical ceiling abasement (15).

The inhibitory system functioned at optimum levels throughout the pilot study (which is still in operation - this will be explained below). In fact, one unforeseen but beneficial result of the inhibitory system was the subjects' rapid value introjection, to the point that on one occasion several subjects joined in physically aggressive behavior unmistakably intended to inhibit the ambulatory attempts of a subject who had been introduced later than his peers into the experimental environment and who was removed from the pilot study shortly afterward for hospitalization. Thus the inhibitory set functioned as an unanticipated orthogonal, inducing persisters and achievers among the subjects toward self-activated participation in an interpersonally rich learning environment.

REHEARSAL PROLONGATION

The Kinetic Schema

As soon as the inhibitory system had reduced ambulation attempts to a negligible level, we began the first of various operations which together constitute the rehearsal prolongation system.

In preparation, we had carried out a kinetic analysis of normal ambulation samples and had created a kinetic schema based on the ten phases of ambulation diagrammed in Figs. A-J. This schema, although admittedly a distorted one, does provide the child with a structured learning

cont'd on 9

Auditorium to be dropped?

UVic President, Howard Petch has informed the university community that unless extra financial support is forthcoming, a proposed public auditorium will be dropped from the University Centre plans.

The complex, while being discussed over a period of three years, has managed to accumulate a million-dollar deficit in projected construction costs.

Petch commented that the "auditorium would be a tremendous facility for the whole Greater Victoria community".

The proposed auditorium has been seen as one solution to the serious over-crowding problems that have arisen during lectures and performances given by popular speakers and artists visiting the university

Besides the auditorium, the Centre's designers have planned to centralize many student services operated by the UVic administration. These would include the registrar's office, records offices, counselling, and graduate students' offices.

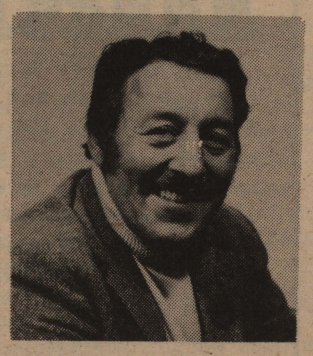
"It's the kind of complex the Universities Council probably won't give more money for," Petch noted.

The Centre's architects have been given orders by the Board of Governors to continue with the plans, taking into account that the auditorium may be dropped.

NEEDED: One full—time student for the A.M.S. representative on the **Council on Athletics and Recreation.**

Contact Clay Shold in the S.U.B.

Allen quits



SUB Manager Victor Allen last month submitted his resignation to the AMS.

Allen has held the position of SUB Manager for one year. At the time of his resignation, Allen's job was under review by an eight member "Evaluation Committee".

Immediately after his resignation, a search began for someone to replace him. At the time of publication, twenty-two people had applied for the job.

AMS President Clay Shold expects to find a new manager sometime in August.

Allen has come under attack during the past year for exceeding his powers as manager of the UVic SUB.

(Ed. Note: Allen will continue as manager until a replacement is selected & trained)

Women's history project

During the 1930's, thousands of girls, not able or willing to be financial burdens on their families, left home and joined the ranks of the single, unemployed women. Jobs were scarce and poor paying. The few jobs available were usually in the near-slavery conditions of domestic service. Relief, difficult and humiliating to obtain, was inadequate. Single, unemployed women in Vancouver were given $3.10 per week for their food, clothing and housing. This was reduced to $2.80 per week in 1932. Only the poorest of food and shelter could be obtained at this price.

Many of these women fell to prostitution. Evelyn Leseur reported in **The Province** of April 13, 1935, that the "white slave market was going strong". Many groups including the Vancouver Council of Women, the YWCA and the Mothers Council, campaigned for better conditions and useful employment for these women.

The Women's History Project of the Women's Auxiliary to the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, 138 E. Cordova St., Vancouver, would appreciate any information that could be added to the story of the umeployed, single women.

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Editorial ★

Welcome to the Summer Martlet!

It is our sincere hope that those of you who have never seen the Martlet before will find some interesting material here for thought and discussion.

If you like what we're doing, or are interested in newspaper work generally, we would like to encourage you to donate any spare time hours you may have to either the writing or production ends of our paper. We can always use more help.

To all our past friends and enemies: hello again. As you can see, we have survived another year of publication, making it 13 long years in all. (None of us have been here *that* long.)

People: enjoy your summer here on Vancouver Island. We hope to meet you soon.

Peace and freedom to you all.

Doug. and the folks here.

Letters

★

Dear People:

The recent strike at Vancouvers' Bayshore Inn by 400 members of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders' Union (HRBU) local 16, revealed a new strikebreaking tactic utilized by hotel management: the largescale recruitment of highschool students as scab labour and the active complicity of Canada Manpower Centres in directing students looking for jobs to the strikebound site.

The strike is the first to hit the Bayshore Inn in over 14 years. HRBU members walked off the job on June 27 to protest hotel management's stubborn refusal to negotiate the union's wage demands; hotel employees, largely immigrants and women, are notoriously underpaid, receiving a maximum of $3.88 per hour. A major demand of the HRBU was thus for a $2.00 per hour across-the-board increase and a Cost of Living clause. Like other unions, the HRBU was also demanding a one year contract to offset spiralling inflation. Other demands included a dental plan, regular job postings and sick leave; all were in turn ignored by management.

With 93 per cent of the membership in favour of strike action, the HRBU set up picket lines soon after and effectively shut down the plush resort hotel, receiving widespread support from other workers. Other inside workers stayed off the job in solidarity, while cab drivers let their passengers off at the foot of the driveway in respect of the picket line. Morale was high, despite the regular threats and abuses hurled at picketers by management hacks and the presence of TV cameras filming them from the 2nd floor.

Yet on the second day of the strike, several students, some as young as 16, showed up at the hotel for work. The union immediately phoned the Canada Manpower Youth Centres and was told that the government agency was indeed directing students to the strikebound site; at the New Westminster Manpower Centre, a notice was actually displayed informing applicants that a labour dispute was occuring at the hotel, yet urging them to apply.

The eventual settlement reached between the HRBU and hotel management (basically a straight wage boost) did not occur through the help of the federal government; on the contrary, Canada Manpower served as a source of cheap labour for the Bayshore Inn, and has operated similarily in other labour struggles.

Such activity should not surprise those familiar with Canadian labour history; since the first trade unions were organized by Ontario printers in the 1830's, the State has actively complied with the bosses in crushing workers' struggles for decent wages and conditions. This complicity is more visible nowadays: the regular use of Parliament in breaking strikes with back-to-work legislation (Quebec and B.C. longshoremen and public sector workers), the imprisonment of trade union leaders (against the Common Front militants in 1972 in Quebec) and the actual use of physical violence against picketers, as at Artistic Woodwork and Dare Cookies in 1973, where riot police attacked strikers and hospitalized many. These are all aspects of the same phenomena: a government at the service of the corporations, and dedicated to defend the property and profits of those companies.

Workers across Canada are facing the worst capitalist crisis in 40 years, marked by mass layoffs, spiralling prices and drops in productivity. Students, once thought of as an isolated, priviledged group separate from the working class, are in fact forced to join the ranks of labour daily. Many of their illusions about the "fundamental goodness" of the economic system are being shattered as they join others in the unemployment cues.

Students must see themselves as a future labour force; instead of crippling workers' struggles students must support and extend them.

Carl Goldstein,
Vancouver, B.C.

★

Hello.

The Victoria Folklore Society was started in April of this year by a small group of concerned folkies who wanted a means of getting people together to sing, play, and listen to folk music in an informal setting.

We have regular meetings on the 2nd and 4th Sunday of each month at Norway House, 1110 Hillside, from 8 to 11 P.M. Everyone is invited to listen, sing, or whatever, and share a common interest in folk music of many traditions.

The usual format is that the hosts introduce people who do 3 songs (limited by time factor) with occasional feature groups performing for a half hour.

So far, we've had music from Devil's Drea, Steve Saba, a rousing shanty chorus, and a round robin. There is one 15 minute intermission when coffee, tea, and cookies can be had for a dime. Admission for the evening is 50 cents at the door, which usually covers costs.

One of our aims is to help touring musicians to perform in Victoria, and to that end, we hope to sponsor concerts of excellent performers who might otherwise not come to this city.

Our first concert will be on July 19th, with **U. UTAH PHILLIPS.**

Appearing with Utah (known to his friends as Bruce) will be Dianne Campbell, a Vancouverite now living in Victoria, who sings a variety of songs, both traditional and contemporary, and worked with Phillips for 6 months last year in Spokane at the Folklife Festival.

Some other things we'll be involved in will be a two-day workshop on different aspects of folk music to be held late September or early October and, hopefully, a big festival next summer either here or on the mainland, organized with the Vancouver Folk Song Society. These are already in the planning stage, so if you have any suggestions or would like to become involved, please contact Dianne Campbell, **384-6663.**

Victoria Folklore Society

Dianne

★

Following in tradition, it is my pleasure that I address the students attending summer school this year. First I welcome you, many of you have attended classes here before, and others have not.

Because of this I will begin by stating the reason you pay a $2.00 A.M.S. fee when you register.

The perennial question is what do I get for this money, the answer is basically quite simple. You get a Student Union Building open to you which a S.U.B. PUB Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights opening at 4:00 p.m. The original reason for initiating this fee was for a 'building users fund' which makes it possible for us to keep the building going throughout the summer. This includes having the General Office open, the secretary will be happy to provide general information and service.

I would like to draw your attention to our Cinecenta Films programme run by the A.M.S. Around campus you will see notices of the films to be shown, and the dates. Admission is only 75 cents for students, and films will be shown in MacLaurin 144. Also for your $2.00 you have the opportunity to receive the Martlet which is an A.M.S. publication.

We have organized a number of students into a softball team know as the 'S.U.B.-Standards'. We are accepting challenges for games which are held at 7:00 p.m. on Monday evenings. Anyone interested could contact me in the S.U.B.

I hope you enjoy your summer on campus, and if you have a question of problem, feel free to pop in and see me. I 'live' in the S.U.B. from late morning to late afternoon.

Yours truly,

Clayton Shold

President, Alma Mater Society

smashed

SUB Pub patrons witnessed an amazing spectacle last Wednesday night when an unidentified man attempted to walk through a six by three foot solid glass window.

Two SUB janitors noted that the glass was a quarter of an inch thick and that "the window was totally destroyed".

The man was taken to hospital shortly after the incident to be treated for facial cuts.

GAU 36

martlet

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SUMMER SESSION SCHOLARSHIPS

A Scholarship of $100 is available to a student in any faculty who has an outstanding record and who is either completing his 3rd. year or is engaged in his 4th year studies.

Application forms may be obtained from the Awards Officer – Building M.

The job situation: shafted again

WHAT THEY DON'T KNOW WON'T HURT THEM

A major problem in trying to find out about summer employment for students is the lack of information available, both with respect to the evaluation of past programs and the projection of the situation in the future.

Although manpower is a matter of federal concern, the government at this level has done virtually no analysis of the success or failure of employment schemes for students.

Up to 1972 the federal government carried out an annual Survey of Student Summer Employment, which provided at least some information on trends in summer employment opportunities. But rather than expanding the collection of data it was inexplicable decided a few years back to discontinue the survey altogether, and it is unclear whether any alternative will be considered for the future.

We do know that the government does have some information, but the problem is they do not want to release it to the public. One such source of information is a 1974-75 Student Labour Market Survey which was considered by the federal cabinet in their formulation of federal governemtn employment policies last year.

From the government's refusal to release this study one can only assume that it painted a picture so bleak as to be dangerous. One government source indicated that the study projected a possible unemployment rate among students for this summer at upwards of 15 per cent, causing the government to suddenly allocate additional funds for federal make-work projects.

The government has also done an evaluation of the effectiveness of student manpower centres which is also impossible to obtain through government channels. Since these centres, located on campuses and off, are allegedly important mechanisms for minimizing student unemployment it seems logical to question the reasoning behind the withholding of the document. When questioned on this, one federal spokesman explained that 'the information isn't confidential, but the document is.'

The only figure the government will release is that 196,000 'placements' were made through those centres last year. But even this figure should be used with caution. Manpower considers a 'full job placement' any position of a minimum of three days. Thus one student may appear in the statistics a number of times for several placements of perhaps a few weeks each.

Manpower officials concede that the almost total lack of available information on summer employment does hamper public discussion of the matter. Yet the thick, blue-covered document containing the report with the information remains stacked in boxes in the offices of government bureaucrats, stamped 'CONFIDENTIAL'.

SUMMER JOBS AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

Despite the abysmal lack of information in this area it is possible to discern some trends in student summer employment. While the occasional placement officers claimed just a few months ago that the employment situation for students this summer would not be significantly worse than last year, now all sources indicate it is a situation of crisis proportions.

An official in the Youth Employment Section of the Department of Manpower and Immigration recently stated frankly, 'It's going to be a rough summer,' and further noted that firms which had previously hired perhaps 25-30 students in the summer are now drastically reducing that number. Often, he said, they are eliminating summer employment programs entirely.

A glance at the job situation in the private sector gives another clue. General Motors, which hired 1,247 students in the summer of 1974, has laid off well over that number from its regular hourly-rated work force in the past year. They say it is unlikely they will hire a significant number of students this year, except about 200 who will fill during vacation periods.

Other large companies, including MacMillan Bloedel, Bell Canada, and IBM also report substantial decreases in the number of students to be hired: 38.8 per cent, 51.2 per cent and 37.5 per cent respectively. According to a Bell Canada spokesperson, 'The general economic slowdown has somewhat affected demand for our services and inflation has necessitiated a tighter control on expenditures.'

A REWARDING EXPERIENCE?

It is clear that the general crisis in unemployment will result in the inability of many students to obtain jobs in the private sector. But even before the current crisis it was clear that summer employment has been inadequate, both in terms of financial and non-financial rewards. A report submitted to the federal government's Committee on Youth back in 1970 notes:

'The present pattern of summer employment, adopted by the overwhelming majority of post-secondary students as a system of financial subsidy, is growing increasingly impractical for students, employers and Canadian society...it is indisputable that summer jobs are increasingly more difficult to procure and increasingly less relevant to everyone.'

Speaking strictly financially, past studies have shown that many students are unable to find employment sufficient to meet their needs in the coming year. In a 1972 survey, 9 per cent of post-secondary students seeking summer employment were unable to find employment at all, but again the figure must be used with caution. It does not include those students who could not return to school due to insufficient funds, since the survey was done at the schools.

The study does show that, of those who did find employment, many found work only for short periods, inadequate to meet their needs. In 1972 40 per cent of those who were employed and who were covered in the survey said they wanted additional weeks of work during the summer but were unable to get work. The average number of additional weeks desired was five, and the problem was particularly acute in the Atlantic provinces and Quebec where almost half of those employed wanted additional work.

The Committee on Youth Report also noted that 'At least 24 per cent of students categorized as those who obtained work earned so little that it seems virtually irrelevant to speak of them in statistical terms as 'being employed'.

The range of summer earnings of post secondary students was great, both because of differences in wage scales and in the number of weeks worked. Although the average earnings for students in 1972 was $1,125, 29 per cent earned less than 600. Students were able to save slightly more than half their summer earnings, the average savings being $595.

It is clear, then, that the financial rewards from summer employment are unsatisfactory for many students and totally inadequate as a major educational resource for a significant number. The fact that 82.5 per cent of students said they sought valuable practical experience through summer employment, while only 10.5 per cent said they achieved that goal, indicates that most summer jobs were a disappointment in both financial and non-financial expectations.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S CON JOB

With a general unemployment rate hovering above 8 per cent and with projections for student unemployment as high as 15 per cent, the federal government has assembled a massive advertising campaign designed to convince students, employers and the public that things aren't as bad as they seem.

The campaign is comprised of two types of propaganda - that which is directed at unemployed students - ostensibly to relieve the possible disastrous situation which faces students this summer; and employer-oriented advertising is perpetrated under the slogan: 'Have a Young Summer - Hire a Student.' The content of the ads is not as altruistic as it may first seem. As government policy moves in the direction of placing more of the cost of post secondary education on the backs of the student, the ads subtly convince the public that this is just and employers that they have an obligation to cooperate with the plan by hiring students.

One example is the ad which asks employers to remeber what it was like to be a student. 'Will because you didn't earn enough to pay your way?' it asks. The onus of responsibility for post secondary drop-outs shifted from government policy to those students who cannot get jobs and those employers who are heartless enough not to hire them in the summer months.

On the other hand, if the employer does succumb to the government's plea on behalf of impoverished students, the employer will 'feel like a hero' - or so the ad says. The irony is they will indeed be heroes - to the government desperate for a band-aid solution to the prolems of unemployment and student aid.

In these ads, students are portrayed in the most paternalitstic fashion. After all, 'You can get a lot of mileage from an easy-to-handle student.' Employers are aksed, in essence, to exploit this resource to 'Pack your boxes,' 'wash your dishes,' 'wait on your tables', and 'pick your peaches' in order to 'help' a nice kid earn a buck or two. Students are subtly promoted as a reservoir of scab labour, willing to work harder, longer, and more cheaply than members of the work force at large.

The ads directed to students are not less insidious. Students are told that if they can't get a job they should travel around the country, stay in youth hostels, and maybe get a job 'picking peaches in Niagara'. Peach picking seems to be a favourite of the Department of Manpower and Immigration in their 'bread and circuses' approach to student unemployment. If you can't get a job just spend the summer wandering around the country and something, somewhere may come up. If not, you've had a good time trying.

Students are also warned not be choosy when it comes to a summer job. It accuses students of 'selecting themselves out of a summer job.' Again the responsibility for unemployment does not belong with the economic system or government policy, but rather with the individual. Another ad indicates that, if you are resourceful enough, you will certainly be able to get some kind of summer job. In other words, if you are unemployed and have to drop out of school for financial reasons, it's your own fault.

In general, the federal campaign is a blatant misrepresentation of the real problems of student employment and an insult to the intelligence of students. The action of the government in this area is as much an attempt to propagandize students and the public as it is an attempt to alleviate unemployment. Little wonder that the government refuses to release the information on the real situation of student summer employment.

women end up worse

Some groups of students do worse than others when it comes to summer employment. One such group is women students. During the time in which they are students, as afterwards, they suffer from additional problems in unemployment, underemployment and differential pay scales.

Summer employment of female students has serious implications for the financing of their education. First of all, it is clear they have more difficulty than men in attaining summer jobs. A 1972 survey showed that 12 per cent of women students as compared to 7 per cent of men were unemployed during the summer.

More recent figures show that, in 1974, only 30 per cent of women as compared to 47 per cent of men registered with Canada Manpower were placed in jobs.

The 1972 figures also showed that women's work period during summers was shorter than the averages of men: 11 weeks as compared to 12 weeks. Average earnings were much less for women than men: $780 as compared to $1295.

The results of such discrimination are that women students are likely to be subsisting on less than men. Additionally, larger proportions of women students are dependent on parental support as compared with men. A 1971 study done in Toronto showed that 43.5 per cent of women depended on parents for support, compared to only 31 per cent of men.

In a society where a higher priority is placed upon education for men than women, these facts have a devastating effect on the ability of women, particularly those from lower income groups, to attend post secondary institutions.

50% off in B.C.

VANCOUVER (CUP) -----The summer job situation for students in British Columbia is the 'worst on record' according to a study prepared by Bruce Wilson of the B.C. Student Federation (BCSF).

In a report to the BCSF executive, Wilson said officials at Simon Fraser University, University of British Columbia, and Vancouver Canada Manpower centres all confirmed that the number of positions available to students is substantially down from last year.

Not only are there less jobs available for students who need summer savings to attend school next fall, but those that are offered pay less, and are less 'educationally rewarding' than in past years, according to Wilson's account of his discussions with the Vancouver based Manpower officials.

One official at the Vancouver Student Placement Centre told Wilson that the present rate of student unemployment is about 50 per cent although exact figures would not be available until after July.

The official said the Placement

cont'd on 12

QUEBEC TEACHERS STRUGGLE

Last week Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labour, was sentenced to a 3-year jail term for allegedly advising workers to occupy a plant and destroy machinery and equipment.

On May 29th, Yvon Charbonneau, president of the Quebec teachers union (CEQ) spoke to a public meeting of workers, teachers and students at John Oliver Secondary School in Vancouver, at which he explained the recent attacks by the Liberal government on workers in Quebec.

Charbonneau became a nation-wide public figure after his arrest in the Common Front strike of 1972, along with Pepin of the CNTU and Laberge of the QFL, for refusing the obey court injunctions designed to break the massive public sector strike. His name cropped up in the local papers again last month with the publication by the CEQ of the **May 1st Manual**, a book of lesson plans for Quebec teachers which focuses on educating the children of Quebec workers about the working class struggle.

250 people in attendance at the John Oliver meeting listened carefully to Charbonneau's descriptions of recent events in the Quebec workers movement and the directions which he sees for the militant CEQ.

During the three day visit, he spoke to 250 people at a public meeting, at SFU, and at a meeting of the Socialist Education Movement, the organization which sponsored his appearances here. Charbonneau was accompanied on his Vancouver trip by Michel Ignatieff, director of social and political action of the CEQ.

I had several opportunities to talk with Charbonneau and was impressed by his modesty and seriousness. A thoughtful, quiet man, he was different from the fiery trade union militant whom I expected to interview. His deep bass voice spoke haltingly in English, but with great precision and effect both on the rostrum and in private conversation.

One cause, perhaps, for his low-key mood, is the devastating defeats which the Quebec labour movement has been dealt by the Quebec Liberal government in the last few months. The recent spate of anti-union legislation in Quebec is reminiscent of the Duplessis era of the '40s and '50s. The government has imposed a trusteeship on four unions in the construction industry for a period up to three years. They have also passed a law forbidding anyone convicted of certain crimes (including minor offenses) of holding office in construction trade unions for a period of 5 years. The crowning blow in this attack was a third law which makes it a crime to participate in an illegal strike, or even advocate one, with a "guilty until proven innocent" clause thrown in with the bargain.

The rationale which the Bourassa government has used for bringing down the legislation is the report of the Cliche Commission, a three-man Board of inquiry into corruption and gangsterism in the Quebec construction industry. One of the members of the Commission was Guy Chevrette, an officer of the CEQ. Although the Commission report contained several progressive recomendations (like improved safety standards, job security, and less government meddling in union affairs) only the repressive aspects of the report were picked up on the the Liberals and these were made much harsher than recomended.

These events were one of the major topics of Charbonneau's speeches here. According to him, the situation in the construction industry in Quebec was a completely untenable one for the workers. There has been gangsterism, threatening of workers, loan sharking by corrupt union officials, collusion and back-room deals between union leaders and construction companies. This was compounded by a complete breakdown in relations between the CNTU and th QFL because of the QFL's attempt to have a complete monopoly in the construction trades, to the exclusion of CNTU unions. This monopoly was gained through control of construction hiring halls.

In 1973, the CEQ participated in an inter-union inquiry into the problems of the construction industry in an attempt to solve some of these problems. According to Charbonneau, the inquiry broke down because QFL construction unions refused to co-operate and release information to the union inquiry. As a result, there was widespread support in the unions for the formation of the Cliche Commission in 1973 by the government, to attempt to alleviate the situation.

Charbonneau was defensive about the participation of the CEQ on the Commission. "It was not with much enthusiasm that we accepted putting one of our officers on the Cliche Commission. I would like to make this clear because some people are criticizing us for our lack of insight. Both unions involved in the construction sector formally requested our participation. Well, we were free, we could have avoided participation. But if we did that the other unions would have said: 'Teachers are good at making statements of principle and preaching virtue. But when the time comes to get involved in a delicate situation, they escape by the emergency exit."

It is clear that the major motivation for the CEQ's participation was an attempt to maintain the 'unity' at the top of the trade union leaders in Quebec that had been built up around the '72 Common Front. In order to preserve unity, the CEQ leadership chose not to attack the QFL, even though it was quite clear to them that the QFL was partially responsible for covering up the corrupt activities in the construction sector. As a result, they allowed themselves to be used as a smokescreen by the Liberals for the worst anti-labour legislation in years.

Later on in conversation with Charbonneau, he tacitly admitted this error: "We must say frankly that...if we had the courage to point out the reality of the situation we might have avoided some of the sad conclusions we now face. This is a sign of weakness not to have our eyes open to the real situation and to have them opened...by the workers themselves who are saying to the government: 'help us against our union'.

Charbonneau has no illusions about the real interests of the Liberal government in introducing anti-labour legislation at this time. He points out the political necessity for Bourassa and Co. to complete the Olympic games site on time. Putting the screws on construction unions might also cut down on the phenomenal cost over-runs of the James Bay project, a project which the Liberal Quebec government has staked its entire reputation on.

He also mentioned a little-known document called the Fantus report, which he sees as much more significant than the Cliche commission in explaining the recent behaviour of the government. The Fantus report was an under-the-table study ordered by the Minister of Trade and Industry, St. Pierre, at the end of 1972. The trade union movement received leaks on the study and eventually saw the whole thing. The Fantus corporation, who did the study, asked dozens of corporations in Quebec about their prospects for the future. The general answer of the corporations was this: In Quebec, labour is very productive and very cheap. But there are two major problems. One is the problems of language (the workers speak French) and the other is the problem of trade unions being too militant.

In Charbonneau's view, the recent moves by the Liberals are part of an attempt to re-establish a favourable investment climate for Bourassa's corporate backers.

A NEW COMMON FRONT?

Charbonneau and the CEQ are hoping to re-establish the Common Front of public sector unions for the upcoming round of negotiations. The CEQ has made a proposal to the other two union centrals for a series of 50 to 100 joint local meetings throughout the province to give an opportunity for union rank-and-filers to work out a basis of unity in solving their common problems together. In his opinion, this 'going back to the base' strategy is the surest way to develop a real working unity among Quebec trade unionists. "The workers at the base do not want to see this disunity in the labour movement. They will find a way to work together.' It remains to be seen whether the QFL and CNTU will pick up on the proposal and begin to forge a new front.

Despite the errors of the CEQ in dealing with the Cliche Commission, it is important to remember that the CEQ is one of the most militant and politically advanced trade unions in Canada and certainly is the most progressive teachers' organization in the country. In the wake of the Common Front struggle in '72, militants within the CEQ, including much of the leadership of the union, began working on an analysis of the role of education in a capitalist society and methods of making the school system serve the working class. "Our Schools Serve the Ruling Class", ratified by the CEQ in 1973, was the first of a series of internal documents which began to analyze the dual role of teachers in Quebec society: 1(As agents of the capitalist state whose job it is to instill students with the dominant ideas of capitalism and to train them to perform necessary roles for the maintenance of capitalism; and 2) As workers themselves in the public sector who must battle the state constantly in order to defend themselves and who need to unite with other workers to defeat capitalism.

The publication of the **May 1st Manual** marks another step forward in the struggle within the school system. Charbonneau talked about the process which led to the publication of the pamphlet:

"Since '72, we have put to work thousands of teachers in militant committees. Those are groups of 10 or 15 teachers who are active and more socially-politically minded in their own workplace, their own school district, and their own community. These militants have produced many documents concerning the social role of their teaching and the general functioning of the education system, but based on what they can see everyday in their own workplace. These documents have been discussed locally and also at a series of provincial workshops organized by the CEQ itself. We have been organizing committees on social-political action which have been systematically bringing together

Quebec teachers in a 1971 strike against the provincial government's attempt at decertification.

their experiences and analysis for the last two years."

"With the publication of this **Mayday Manual** we have started actually proposing some things to do. We are not a laboratory. This is our first attempt to be very concrete. We have been accused by various commentators and "moderates and right-wingers in our own membership of being too up-in-the-air, too talkative and theoretical. So this is a realization made possible by the preparation work of the last couple of years."

The document was viciously attacked by the Quebec government, who managed to get copies of the pamphlet before it was even distributed to teachers. Cloutier, the minister of Education, went on radio and television denouncing the pamphlet as "subversive and immoral" and he had copies printed for every member of the National Assembly. It was clear that the Liberals were trying to use the pamphlet as another excuse for their repressive moves against workers.

Charbonneau feels that the CEQ was able to counter the propaganda of the government, to some degree through the media, but mainly through CEQ militants talking directly with workers through trade union meetings, and particularly at plants which were on strike.

In his discussions with the Socialist Education Movement, one of the main topics was a comparison between the CEQ and the B.C. Teachers Federation. Clearly the high degree of class consciousness and anti-capitalist sentiment among Quebec teachers is far in advance of the situation in B.C., even though many socialists have been elected to leadership in the B.C.T.F. One reason for this, of course, is the generally higher level of class consciousness among Quebec workers, combined with the fact that Quebec teachers are paid considerably less than their counterparts in B.C. and have to struggle much more sharply and directly with their provincial government to get what they do have. The "professionalism" and elitist attitudes towards other workers which are characteristic of a large number of teachers in B.C. have largely been defeated within the CEQ. Perhaps some of the reason for this is that the CEQ (unlike the B.C.T.F.) is an "industrial union" in the sense that it represents both teaching and non-teaching workers in the French school system. The CEQ also kicked out the administrators from the union several years ago, which was a major advance. Removing principals from the B.C.T.F. would certainly be a big step in raising the class consciousness of B.C. teachers. It is a strategy which militants in the B.C.T.F. may have to give top priority to in the near future.

The big question facing socialists in education in B.C., is how do we expose the class nature of the education system and move educators in the direction of a pro-working class stand?

by Bob Rosen (Western Voice)

'Major victory' for student tenants

VANCOUVER (CUP) - On-campus student tenants have won a parity vote in deciding future residence and housing policy at Simon Fraser University, resulting in the suspension of the proposed administration policy.

Student society spokesperson Rakesh Syal called the suspension 'a major victory' for students, but cautioned, 'We don't know the extent of our victory until the committee meets.'

The protest began at the beginning of April after notices appeared in the residences asking for input to a proposed housing policy drawn up by a committee the students had not known existed.

An Ad-Hoc Committee of student tenants organized a petition demanding 'total rejection of the new residence and housing policy' as proposed because of disagreement with the content and objectives of the proposed policy and the 'underhand way' the committee had operated.

The students claimed no genuine attempt was made to encourage, or seek representative tenant input into the formulation of the policy.

On April 7 the petition was presented to an administrator who refused to accept the conditions outlined in the petition. He would only indicate willingness to negotiate two items in the proposed policy and would delay the presentation of the policy to the Board of Governors until May.

In an open letter to the tenants, three days later, the administration conceded that not enough information had been given to the tenants and stated that the policy presentation to the board would be postponed until August to hear student concerns.

Students were, however, not happy with the progress of the discussions and held further meetings with the administration and vice-president Stan Roberts. They came with 302 signatures on the petition and 361 supporting letters. There are about 500 tenants on campus.

On April 18 Roberts agreed to a Residence and Housing Policy Committee as proposed by the tenants.

EMPLOY EXPERTS

NEW YORK (ENS CUP) The american Philosophical Association has undertaken a very un-philosophical public relations campaign to sell American business on the idea that philosophers make good businessmen.

The philosophy profession has been hard hit by the recession. About 500 professional philosophers have lost their teaching jobs in the past year and another 2000 recent doctoral graduates in philosophy are unable to locate jobs.

As a result, the Association is now setting up conferences for businessmen and government officials to convince them that philosophers can do things other than philosophize. Association excecutive secreatry Norman Bowie of Hamilton College in New York says that philosophers are 'natural' for such jobs as computer programmers, urban planners, or ombudspersons. He also noted that many have taken jobs as cab drivers.

BANANA BOMBS

That 'ripe' tomato you bought at the market yesterday was in all probability not ripened on the vine. It was probably picked whole still green and later 'ripened' with ethylene gas. Ethylene is used because unripe produce can be stored for weeks, and then artificially ripened on demand. In addition to the bland taste it gives foods, ethylene has other problems as well, according to the Zodiac New Service. In Tokyo last year, an air-tight truck filled with bananas in an atmosphere of ethylene exploded. Five passersby were felled in the accident - by flying bananas!

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IN VICTORIA

Women at Work

nurses, domestics and prostitutes under exploitation, in retrospect

Through all the commercial hype and too often token attention given International Women's Year Women at Work: Ontario 1850-1930, emerges as a clean and honest achievement, relevant to women and Canadian society as a whole, The collection of nine essays, written by a small group within the Canadian Women's Educational Press, examines various facets of women's work in an historical perspective-- the first to be published in North America.

Until recently women's history consisted manly of biographies, memoirs of well-known literary of political women and of course, a few discussions on the suffragette movement.

But the women's movement has encouraged women to go ahead and rediscover their own history. The authors of Women at Work knew their mothers and grandmothers had worked--as mothers, domestic servants, teachers, etc,--but it seemed the history books had overlooked the signifigance of their work and implied in fact, that women had played no part in Canadian history at all.

The authors decided to stimulate research in the area themselves. The result is a well-documented, informative study of female labour in a given period that is a landmark in women's literature.

Based on extensive primary research the book discusses the working conditions and activities of nurses, teachers, domestic servants, prostitutes and industrial workers berween 1850 and1930. Illustrations, photographs and anecdotes provide a fresh historical approach to the subject. The women of the past are allowed to speak for themselves whenever possible.

The authors focus on the single, aged, female worker and the exploitation of these women in the context of a rapidly industrializing society. The book reveals the conditions under which women worked, and the responses of women to these conditions.

Between 1850 and 1930 Canadian women found new occupations in social service agencies and offices in addition to their traditional work as farm wives domestics, and prostitutes.

But the increases participation in an industrial economy did not bring about a substantial improvement in women's status. The woman worker has generally had her work defined as an extension of her female role.

In a key chapter, The Political Economy of Ontario Women in the Nineteenth Century, Leo Johnston pinpoints the origins of emploument discriminstion against women as a result of technological innovations in industrial capitalism.

When the factory system enabled muscle power to be replaced by machine power and high-cost skill labour by low-paid, unskilled labour, women became direct economic competitors of men.

Within the factory and office a system was developed which designated certain tasks as 'women's work' and paid for with low wages. That way the capitalist were still provided with a source of cheap industrial labour, and working-class men were no longer threatened by direct job competition from cheap female labour.

But the most moving essay, because it represents the ultimate in exploitation of women, deals with prostitution in Toronto at the turn of the century and its strong connection with the domestic service.

Few Torontonians attributed the entry of women into prostitution to economic causes. Faced with poverty, not skills, and low wages, many women turned to prostitution to supplement their income.

The Social Service Commission, established in 1913 to investigate 'the problem of the white slave traffic', found that of 19 prostitutes interviewed ⅛ stated they etered the profession because they could not live on the wages they were earning.

Of these 19, four were full-time prostitutes and 15 were part-time currently working at other jobs.

Part of the problem was that wages were set on the assumption that the woman was living at home, either with her parents or husband. The Commission recommended the passage of a minimum wage law to reduce the economic pressure which often drove women to the atreets.

The Commission also reported that in a sample of 75 prostitutes 48 per cent said they had worked as domestic servants before their entry into the trade.

Domestic service was poorly regarded by other working women. While the factory worker was forced to sell her labour power for a specified number of hours per week in order to survive, at least the remaining time was her own. The domestic, in the other hand, usually had to work very long hours with no fixed time off each week.

Forced to live under the same roof as her employer ,she was constantly at his or her disposal. Because of this, she had very little privacy or opportunity to socialize. Thus domestic service was regarded by most working people as a degrading, and therefore, low prestige occupation.

closest to prostitution in the social scale of female occupations, it was likely that an unemployed domestic, unable to find a job would move one notch down by accepting work as a prostitute.

Plus the insecurity, isolation, and lonelinesss which characterized domestic service make unemployed domestics particulary vulnerable to the recruitment efforts of madames and pimps.

Two other occupations labelled as 'woman's work'--teaching and nursing-- are also discussed revealing an attempt in both areas to socialize passiveness in women. The struggle of women in both professions for registration and recognition and equality in wages should be studied not only by women in those fields but by every high school student before they choose their profession.

In fact the entire book should be on the reading list as a textbook or reference book for social science courses on secondary and post-secondary levels of education.

Through exploring the reality of Canadian women's experience it proposes the framework in which to begin to answer why double exploitation of women as mothers and workers has persisted to the present day.

It is importatnt to learn how women in the past were manipulated and how they fought to overcome discrimination. The authors of this book feel that by gaining a perspective on the experience of these women and by examining structures which have oppressed women, they can clearly understand the position of women today and develop stragies for change.

In this respect the book is more than a dignified, unsentimental tribute to women workers - it is a guide for other women to follow in other parts of the country who are looking for their past and their future.

Women at Work has achieved an almost impossible task. It has reversed the meaning of a very old and degrading label. 'Woman's work' has a new sense of pride.

Women at Work: Ontario, 1850-1930
415 pages, 41 illustrations,
$6.00 - paperback
$12.50 - cloth
Women's Press

Fear and loathing in Kenora

A Review by Dan Keeton

- Native Indians are basically lazy, ungrateful parasites who neglect their children, destroy their property and kill each other in drunken riots.

They sponge off the taxpayer, getting handouts the don't appreciate and after pissing them away complain loudly until they receive more, They get away with things no white person ever could.

If anyone takes offense to these remarks, and would like to take this paper to court, chances are he or she would have a hard time making any charges--such as inciting violence, formenting harted or promoting racism--stick. Two weeks ago a court apparently found not guilty of such charges a work which expounds these sentiments at some lenth: the now fairly well-known booklet by one Eleanor Jacobson, Bended Elbow.

Developments like these are partly the reason for this review, which is also partly due to the publicity and noteriery the book has managed to accrue. Any further attention drawn to it probably can not do much harm and this offering can at least go on record as one white person's opposition.

This opposition is necessary because Jacobson clainms, in no uncertain terms, to speak for the unsung legion of Caucasian taxpayers whose greatest woe appears to be the Dominion's native population in general, and the band of Indion Militants who occupied Kenora's Anicinable Park last summer, in particular.

The recurring theme of Jacobson's polemic is the alleged war between the aforementioned taxpayer and the unwashed hoards of parasitic natives, the whole fracas encouraged and abetted by agitators earmarked with convenient bugaboo label of 'communist.'

the way Jacobson uses the word'communist' is enough to five trembling fits to anyone left of Birchite who was alive or cognizant during the political dictatorship of the late American senator, Joseph McCarthy, For example, it means nothing to Jacobson that Ojibway Warriors Society leader, Louis Cameron can say of Internationalists from Algiera and Angola that 'These people know where it's at and understand the peoples' dignity.' other than to not 'Algiers and Angola are where the yougn communists are trained'.

But the real offensiveness of the work is in the way the author uses the word Indian in connection with the graphic descriptions of the sordidness and degradation characterizing the lives of some of the native population. Her crime lies in the lack of coherent analysis to explain the negative aspects of native behaviour.

Jacobson's sense of causality allows her to blame 'booze' for the native people's problems, and communists for a declining economy. She can conclude that communists use drunken Indians to fritter away the taxpayers' dollars and presumably hasten the decline of capitalism, but can offer not explanation for native drunkeness or social unrest other than an apparent inherent laziness on the part of the average Indian and a desire on the part of their leaders for sensational publicity.

Jacobson starts off her work by telling us she has nothing 'against the Indion race' and follows this immediately with the classic, 'some of my best friends are....' In the concluding pages, she praises Indian for a supposed talent: 'They are a beautiful people nearly all of them ' in the same manner as another race has been characteristically lauded for its 'natch' rhythum.'

In typical right-wing racist fashion, she seems to revel in her display of her admitted ignorance of anthropology: Indians 'were no more than homesteaders' when they came to North America'walking over a sand-bar or whatever from Asia or wherever they came from...'(It was in fact an ice-bridge connecting the tip of Siberia with Alaska.)

The important point of Jacobson is that homesteaders must'work the land' to obtain a deed of ownership, and the Indians clearly did not work the land in classic agarian fashion, they therefore have much less clain to Canadian territory than the white settler who obviously did engage in agriculture.

After reading this book it would seem a ludicrous understatment to say that Jacobson's prejudice gets the better of her, but it's worthy to note occasions where it leads her into self-contradiction, and at the probably cost of the few allies she appears to covet. For instance, how can the author boast of her Indian friends'who work for a living', holding them up as sterling examples to the rest of the Indian community (who need only to get out and work to earn their independence and equality) and in the next few pages state, 'Local businesses have hired Indians, but have found that they are not reliable'? Are we to conclude Ms. Jacobson's working native friends are not viewed by their employers as 'Indians', or that working Indians are not employed by local businesses?

In another instance, she refutes an alleged claim by Louis Cameron that the people of Kenora were attempting to starve the Warrior Society out of Anicinabe Park, pointing out that the United Way of Winnipeg donated food and clothing to the occupiers. She goes on to say the United Way's licence is under review before a board, and apperars to express satisfaction at this. Are we to conclude Ms. Jacobson would in fact support the action of starving the Warriors out of the park?

The author has a point in her favor by her implication that it is not herself or other 'taxpayers' that are responsible for the situation of conflict they find themselves facing. The oppression and injustice that result in occurrences like the Anicinabe Park occupation were brought about by persons in a much higher pay bracket than Jacobson's and who pay the least taxes. It is her inability to see beyond surface appearance, her lack of analysis and her willingness to accept and reinforce popular prejucice that makes her work racist, reactionary and dangerous. Such a book should not be encouraged or tolerated.

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Beauty industry- making bucks by calling us un-beautiful

By KAREN ALCOCK

According to Harper's Bazaar columnist Eugenia Sheppard, 'the absolute minimum for which a fastidious woman of fashion can cover her nakedness is $20,000.

Of course it's out of the question for the majority of Canadian women to spend $20,000 a year on clothes. But the fashion industry is thriving - many women spend hundreds of dollars a year covering their bodies. And its sister the cosmetics industry isn't suffering either. According to a recent CTV inquiry into the cosmetics industry, 'Canadians spend hundreds of million s of dollars a year making themselves look nice, feel nice, and smell nice...'

Every year the beauty industry pulls in million dollar profits by convincing us that we are naturally 'un-beautiful'. Our bodies are too fat, or too thin, our breasts are too large or too small, our skin is sallow, our hair is all wrong, and worst of all we smell. We are barraged with deodorants for under our arms, our breath, our genitals, even our feet, and then on top of that we are told we must cover our bodies with expenisve perfume.

We are given creams to close our pores and polish our skin, jars and bottles and tubes of color to magically transform our faces and hair. We are tantalized with the prospect of expensive exercise classes to mold our bodies into the right shape, and if that doesn't work, there is always cosmetic surgery to remove fat from areas where it shouldn't be or put it in areas where it should be. Of course, while we're at it we can have our faces 'peeled' or our noses 'fixed'.

And then once our bodies and faces are 'in shape', we are clothed. We are told we must have a new wardrobe for each new season, and to make sure we actually do we are sold clothes that usually fall apart after three months. Even if our clothes last into the next year, we are faced with the 'social embarrassmet' of being out of sytle, of wearing mini-skirts when our skirts should be two - not one or three - inches below the knee.

As Evelyn Reed, American feminist and anthropologist, pointed out, 'It may be fun for the rich to throw out their wardrobes and get new ones. But it is exceedingly costly for the poor.' It is also costly for the poor to buy the necessary cosmetics to keep in fashion. A recent issure of Family Circle carried an article titled 'Model-perfect Makeup on a Supermarket Budget,' which explained how to reduce the initial necessary outlay for cosmetics from $145 to just $42. Forty-two dollars is a lot of money to spend every few months.

In spite of the costs, the thriving business of the beauty industry is a testament to the fact that women are spending significant chunks of their money on artificial beauty. It is obvious that women consider beautifying decorations to be of some significance.

Since the dawn of humanity people have considered bodily decorations significant. In early classless society, where everyone lived as equals, people painted their faces and wore special costumes and jewelry. But rather than being 'beauty aids', anthropoligical evidence indicates that they were practical decorations signifying kinship, age and sex.

With the development of class society, and social inequality, the role of decorations changed. They were used to help define class distinctions. To envision how this worked one need only remember the court of Louis XIV, with its jewels, elaborate costumes and makeup while the French peasants wore rags. And today the wives of rulers are adorned with diamonds and $10,000 creations by Dior.

The beauty industry today, however, is not just directed to rich women. It has a mass market, and this mass market is maintained by the beauty advertising that we are barraged with daily. The beauty industry takes its advertising campaigns very seriously. According to the CTV inquiry already mentioned, 'one company spends 30 percent of its sales dollars for advertising, and another spent nearly three quarters of a million dollars last year to push a single anti-wrinkle cream'.

Building insecurity

These advertising campaigns feed on the insecurities of women and in doing so play a role in maintaining the inferior status of women. The insecurities of women are not created by advertising but are in fact based in society.

Being a woman in our society means preoccupation with the need to find a man for security. Women are convinced that to be strong and independent isn't feminine. This is a function of our society in which women are needed to play the role of free childbearer and housekeeper, in which women therefore are forced psychologically and economically into marriage and the family. This has distorted relationships between women into brutal competition, and it is on this competition between women that beauty advertising bases its campaigns.

The beauty industry tells us that the only way we can get an advantage over our sisters is through bottled beauty, fashionable clothes, and $25-an-ounce perfume.

But does this bottled beauty really make us beatiful? The beauty industry has so distorted our concept of beauty that who even knows what physical beauty is?

Five years ago it was beautiful to be flat chested, apparently now it is beautiful to be slightly more shapely but not as full-bodied as twenty years ago. Black people couldn't be considered beautiful until only a few years ago. Ten years ago it was beautiful to have a dark tan in the summer, now it seems dark tans are 'out'.

Causing ulcers

Who knows what beauty really is? But one thing we can know for sure is that this bottled beauty is ruining our health.

According to a survey done of 290 eye-and-skin specialists across the country, the eye makeup that companies like Maybelline tell us will make our eyes more beautiful has caused corneal ulcers, keratitis, conjunctivitis and inflammation of the eyelids. Facial cosmetics that are supposed to make our skin moist and lovely to look at have caused contact dermatitis, rashes, itching, infections and chronic eczema. There is a case of a woman actually being blinded by use of mascara.

Not only are these products harmful, but their actual value is dubious if not negligible. In many cases the claims of the advertisements are in fact outright lies. According to research done by a leading researcher into skin care in North America, Ivory, the soap that is supposed to be the most pure and therefore presumably the mildest, is in fact one of the most irritating soaps on the market. And Noxzema, that supposed wonder drug for the acne-ridden adolescent, actually causes acne.

Not only does the beauty industry lie to women, but it is making superprofits by exploiting their insecurities. For example a tube of lipstick costs about 1 cent for the materials used, about 10 cents by the time it is packaged, and never sells for under $1.00. These are figures from a former executive of a cosmetic wholesaler, as quoted by CTV.

Making profits

Other eyeopeners included that, for example, 'there's 12 cents worth of processed cleansing cream in a standard 4-ounce jar, 3 cents worth of liquid makeup in its container, the mascara in a tube of mascara runs from 3 to 9 cents,.....and there's about 2 cents worth of nail polish in the little bottle that can retail for about $2.00 or more'.

The beauty industry knows a good thing when it sees it, and has shown itself to be quite flexible in responding to changing attitudes in society. For example, with the development of the natural look put forward by the 1960s counter-culture wave, the cosmetics industry immediately responded with shampoos that smell like flowers, and facial masks that are made of avocados. And the fasion industry got into the show - every clothing company now has its own line of blue jeans. Recently I encountered a pair selling for $50.

The industry has even responded to the women's liberation movement. It has developed perfumes 'for the independent woman', and has been forced into the ludicrous position of creating the 'no-bra bra', usually retailing at a few dollars more than the old kind.

The most significant blow the feminist movement has dealt to the beauty industry is its cutting across the myth of the natural competivity of women by introducing the concept of sisterhood among women.

walking

cont'd from 3

situation. Furthermore, it allows for the maximum ambulatory standardization possible on a preschool level.

The rehearsal system began with a concentration on phase (b) dextral thrust - suprapatellar. The phase was, of course, rehearsed by our subjects in a supine rather than an upright position. Supine rehearsal helped to insure an acceptable Richardson level of life milieu deprivation; it also better enabled subjects to isolate and identify the separate phases of ambulation.

Problems of Motivation Augmentation

One problem, encountered upon beginning rehearsal, lay in the area of motivation level. We had previously encountered little difficulty in inhibiting haphazard ambulation attempts; but, then, with this accomplished, it was found quite difficult to induce subjects to rehearse correctly and phase by phase the various phases of ambulation. Also, when subjects eventually did complete a normal 400-stroke phase rehearsal (lasting a median one hour, six minutes and six seconds), they showed great hesitation and memory blocking in identifying by name and letter the phase which they had rehearsed (it may be objected here that the subjects were preverbal; naturally this writer was aware of the difficulty involved and regarded it as one of the more challenging aspects of this study).

The problem of motivation has long been a thorny one. It has often been noted that inhibitory device technology is at a stage far advanced beyond that of motivational technology. For this reason, it was decided to apply the more sophisticated inhibitory systems to the problem of motivation augmentation. In other words, an attempt was made to instill high motivation by inhibiting low motivation. Gratifying success was encountered in this endeavor. The Tele-Algic Teaching Control Wand, in particular, although it has not yet been satisfactorily effective in remediating bad memory, has, however, shown itself a viable means of inhibiting slow or discontinuous phase rehearsal.

The Tele-Algic Teaching Control Wand

Slow rehearsers were, when they were observed to be lagging, subjected to 7-second bursts from the Wand: these underachievers immediately moved to a median rehearsal rate 40 per cent higher than that which preceded use of the Wand. It was at this point decided to test, on a single subject, the upper limits of the Wand's effectiveness. The subject chosen was Wanded 33 times in an eight-hour "school" period. His rehearsal rate climbed steadily until it reached a high point nearly seven times the pre-Wanding level. At this juncture, and after emerging from a brief syncope, the subjected exhibited symptoms which led testers to postpone further work on the subject that day. However, there can be no doubt about the Wand's effectiveness; in fact, the subject showed a striking reluctance to discontinue phase rehearsal and was observed persisting in vigorous rehearsal throughout both "nutrition" and "sleep" periods. Attempts at counter inhibition with the Wand seemed only to disorient the subject and induce him to attempt unsuccessfully to increase his rehearsal rate. One day and nine hours after special Wand testing had been initiated on the subject, it was deemed necessary to reduce his rehearsal activity with Thorazine administered in standard doses at 12-hour

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people's theatre

By Rupert E. Downing

'The theatre becomes a place for philosophers, and for such philosophers as not only wish to explain the world but wish to change it' Bertholt Brecht. 1936.

There are 3 theatres that you can visit this summer in Victoria. The plush expensive McPherson Playhouse where another 'Gosley Smile Show runs the gamut of tired puns, the University's Phoenix, where another selection of irrelevant mediocre entertainment gets yet another airing, and The Springridge Theatre where a new company stages social and politically relevant theatre.

The basic choice is entertainment for the sake of entertainment or entertainment for the sake of communication. As director of the theatre which strives for the latter, I'd like to explain why we are doing our kind of theatre.

At Springridge, next to the Cool-Aid Hostel we're trying to use the art of theatre to criticize society as it is, and suggest improvements. The name of our company is The One World Revue Company, and not only do we perform at Springridge (a converted church dating back to 1892) but we do open air shows at Centennial Square and Beacon Hill Park.

My own involvement in the company comes from my belief that theatre is a vital medium of communication, and it must be brought to the people, rather than the people being made to come to the theatre.

So we perform downtown and at the moment we're satirising the military at the top of our lungs. I believe that criticising the 'powers that be' is the first step towards understanding the need to change the whole of our society and a specific issue we're aiming at is the Trident nuclear submarine base at Bangor, Washington.

All of our present shows reflect an interest in (and disgust of) the wealth and power of the military in our society. But war and peace is only one interest and future shows will have other political objectives.

Political theatre is not an easy thing to bring off in Victoria. Most residents are used to ignoring theatre anyway, for TV provides them with an addictive dose of media manipulation. But really television with its groaning repetition of capitalist values and police state ethics (ever counted the number of police shows?) is not the cause for theatres lack of support. The theatre itself is to blame.

In Victoria as in most of North America, the diet is pure tedium. The local 'professional' company dedicates itself to non-controversial, mind dulling rubbish with the amateur groups mostly following suit. The educational institutions meanwhile outdo themselves in the attempt to sterilise and mystify drama. Schoolboards cosider theatre offbeat recreation not worthy of financial consideration and anway, the teachers are incompetent (with a very few notable exception) and the idea of teaching drama in any social or historical context is left to that most cherished institute: The University, where relevant theatre is promptly lost amid the academic papers of pudgy, affluent professors.

University is perhaps the most deathly blow of all for theatre. There it is dissected, cleansed and finally flushed into the existing sewer of theatrical entertainment, without any trace of its original, vital, relevant elements.

Theatre departments at Universities resemble mortuaries where art dies a slow, pompous, academic death. There are exceptions, but outside of New York they're not worth mentioning.

These opinions are perhaps a little bitter, but anybody who loves theatre can not help being incensed as they see such a vital art force being pushed further and further away from its life blood, its audience. There is nothing more deadly for an art than its becoming boring, and that's what has happened.

The proscenium stage has become an extension of the TV screen, where there is no communication. The live, the direct quality of theatre has been lost in the tedious wails of drawing room comedys and soap opera musicals. The world of Eugene O'Neil and T.S. Eliot drones on and on, and occaionally it becomes so ridiculous in the hand of an equally trite and stereotyped director that, like the Conservative M.P. in Monty Python, it falls over backwards foaming at the mouth.

Theatre has the properties to become the most exciting vital means of artistic communication.

In 1923, in Berlin, Erwin Piscator proved that, with his Epic Proletariat Theatre, with multiple mobile sets, and multi-media spectaculars that probed, shocked and stimulated audiences for years. Brecht with less money did even more to make theatre a means of provoking people to revolutionary thoughts. Both directors used technical innovations, (film, projection, etc.) to help in producting theatre that explained the social and political relevance of modern and historical events. The old image of theatre as an emotional satiater was destroyed by such theatre.

Today theatre ignores such advances, perhaps because its financial supporters are not keen on an entertainment that helps people to see their own exploitation. But this kind of theatre is precisely what is needed, theatre that acts as a povoker, a prophet and a teacher.

The apathy, the ignorance of people in a world with such little hope of survival makes the activist director, writer and actor unfortunately bitter about his or her colleagues who use theatre for their bourgeois enjoyment. While millions of children eat dirt to try and fill their bloated stomachs, the theatrical world satiates their bloated egos on the plush stages of $5 a seat theatres.

At Springridge Theatre we are anyway trying to come to terms with, and expose, the realities that will effect the rest of our lives. Nuclear holocaust and mass starvation are not necessarily the endpoint of humanity, and we hope that by trying to communicate the causes of such terminal exploitation, through theatre, we can contribute to changing society for the better.

We hope, and believe that others in theatre think the same way. If you prefer that kind of 'entertainment' perhaps you should come and see us. We welcome an audience.

The Edsel Factor

by Arnold Edsel

Sometime ago, having received secret information from my Parliamentary news source that a certain Dave B., a prominent figure in provincial politics, was opening a chain of bagel stores on the B.C. Ferries and 'Comrade Marguerite,' I hurried down to visit my old buddy Bill B. (whose father was also a prominent figure in provincial politics) at a gas station on the Pat Bay Highway to tell him the news.

'I always knew that pseudo-socialist would revert to his capitalist, money-mongering ancestry sooner or later,' sneered Bill, before he rushed out to round up some packing crates so that his supporters could market B.C. apples on the road to Tsawassen.

Immediately after apples appeared all over the province Uncle Dave, as he was now jocularly known, announced new plans for a Bagels for the People campaign to be sponsored by 'Uncle Dave's B.C. Bagels' 'We can't let our province go to the fruits,' he said.

Farmers in the Okanagan Valley, upset that they did not have a ferry service of their own, staged bagel boycotts throughout the province.

'Gosh I think a ferry would look just Jim-Dandy in the Bennett dam,' said one farmer, who was selling apples outside the Parliament buildings. 'Anyway I don't even like them durned bagel thingummies!'

In retaliation Uncle Dave invited Cesar Chavez to travel the B.C. Ferries eating bagels and lecturing the crowds on the benefits of union-made bagels.

'After we told him we had nothing to do with the Teamsters he came up right away', said Uncle Dave. 'It sure beats the hell out of lettuce and grapes all the time', said Mr. Chavez, biting into a fresh bagel. Crowds of long-haired unemployed and university students cheered as Mr. Chavez downed his first bagel.

'The Cesar Chavez Bagel Banquet will live in the hearts and minds of humanity forever!' shouted one radical as the crowds chanted 'All we are saying is give bagels a chance!'

'They don't know what they were talking about,' said Bill, out at the gas station, where he was putting up another informative sign. 'This bagel boom will entirely wreck the agrarian economy of B.C. All the lumber stores are going out of business. Think what it will do to the average tax-payer. Half the towns in the province are suffering from epidemics of indigestion. Where will it all end? That's what I ask every concerned citizen of B.C. We are fed up and sick to the stomach of all this Bagels for the People stuff. I'll tell you where it will all end! In state controlled medicine and that means state controlled everything, my friends. That's right, folks, it will end in COMMUNISM!'

Uncle Dave and his new business manager Norm L., who left behind a great future in government finance succesfully ran their enterprise into the red. 'Just a couple of hundred million,' said Norm.

'We had a lot of trouble getting enough lox and creamcheese to meet the demand,' said Uncle Dave, explaining away the deficit. 'We had to pay exorbitant prices to all the unsympathetic merchants taking unscrupulous advantage of our plight.

'Nevertheless our bagel business has greatly benifitted all of British Columbia. The employment rate in bagel factories throughout B.C. has skyrocketed. The tourist industry has been greatly boosted. Half the population of New York has passed here, not mentioning all the Israelis. 'Bagel Days' has outstripped 'Victorian Days' popularity-wise. There has also been an increase in the digestion pill business that is heartening.

'Nutrition experts from Hamburger U. evaluate our product and they told me that bagels build bodies. It's also good news for the family budget.

'In any event before we condemn anything we should consider the benefits as well as the shortcomings.'

He then went on to outline his plans for a 'Matzoh for the Masses campaign he would soon be running.

'The future in food,' he declared, 'IS TREMENDOUS!'

My buddy Bill out at the gas station thought that this was so much hogwash.

'This is so much hogwash,' he told me when I asked him for his opinion.

Arnold Edsel is Alive and Well and Living in Victoria.

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Summer repertory on campus

This Phoenix Summer Theatre from the University of Victoria launched its fourth season on Friday June 27th, opening with **What the Butler Saw** by Joe Orton.

Sixteen undergraduate and graduate students will be working under the Direction of John F. Krich and Harvey M. Miller.

The second of the season's theatrical offerings is Woody Allen's PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM which opened Wed. July 2nd. It represents Woody Allen at his best and is directed by MFA graduate Tony Bancroft who recently directed a very successful production of Pinter's THE CARETAKER.

PLAY IT AGAIN, SAM is a clever combination of Allen wit and satire, nostalgia and romantic fantasy.

The third of the company's productions is George Abbott and Philip Dunning's BROADWAY. It is a fast-paced, brassy and brash comedy about Broadway night-life of the 1920's. Director John Krich is mounting a production which will feature chorus girls, hoofers, songsters, gangsters and tough-guy cops right out of that 'golden era' of prohibition.

Scenic Designer and Technical Director is Bindon Kinghorn who supervises all the technical aspects of the productions. Under his guidance the student company constructs, paints, sets up and strikes each of the show. A BFA graduate and MA candidate, Judy Pool, will be designing and executing the lighting for all three plays this summer.

Sasha Budlovsky, a recent MFA graduate acts as company manager. It is his responsibility to co-ordinate all the activities of the Phoenix Summer Theatre.

The three plays will run in repertory from June 27th through to August 2nd at 8:00 P.M. nightly except Sundays. The price of tickets are Adult - $2.50 and Students & OAPs - $1.50. For more information and tickets call the Phoenix Theatre Box Office at 477-4821. Open 10 A.M. - 3 P.M. daily.

NFB in the park

Once again the City of Victoria and the National Film Board will present eighteen evenings of new films and old favorites in Beacon Hill Park at the Cameron Bandshell. The annual summer festival opens Tuesday, July 8 and will continue every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening at 9:00 p.m. until August 14.

Most evenings are comprised of several short films that are related in theme or subject, but three nights which are allocated to new feature-length films are not to be missed.

DREAMLAND traces the history of early Canadian movies from 1895 to 1939 and includes many examples of 'classics' thought long forgotten.

CASTLEGUARD CAVE draws the viewer into an incredible expedition under a mountain in Banff National Park and IN SEARCH OF THE BOWHEAD WHALE is one of the latest in a series of filmic excursions to document the natural wonders off Canada's coasts.

Programmes may be picked up at the Provincial Museum, the Empress Hotel, the Vuctoria Travel Bureau, Victoria Public Library, MacPherson Playhouse or at The National Film Board office, 811 Wharf Street.

walking

cont'd from 9

intervals.

Such perseveration was, of course, not in evidence among the subject group as a whole, for whom Wand utilization was held to no more than eight bursts of measured pain per subject per eight-hour "school" period, each burst set at no more than 4.0 on the De Lorres Algometric Scale.

The Grady System

An equally important part in the motivation augmentation system was played by Grady's (16) Acceptance-Rejection Symbol System. Grady Symbols were assigned to subjects - in normal distribution patterns - for their achievements in rehearsal accuracy, rehearsal rate and phase-name recall. Symbol disks, of varying hues, were given by clinicians to each subject after each eight-hour "school" period. It was found that Grady motivation augmentation functioned quite similarly to the De Lorres Wand. One difference was noted, however. The Wand proved more effective for inhibiting or stimulating body movement; the Grady Symbols were more effective in controlling the more specifically cerebral activity, i.e., attempts at phase-name recall.

CONCLUSIONS

It is not possible at this juncture to evaluate the pilot study in question since the experiment is still in progress. However, as of this writing, one year and 301 days after the study's inception, it seems indicated to provide workers in preschool and related fields with at the least a summary of work in progress.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that any simplistic comparison of the pilot study with common, folk methods of the non-specialist would be misleading. It would be less than scientific, for example, to evaluate the pilot study approach by so naive a criterion as that of elapsed time. The fact that our subject group has not yet begun ambulation **per se** after one year and 301 days of instruction is hardly relevant here. Folk methods do, in this area, generally result in relatively rapid "success" - but be subjected to critical analysis.

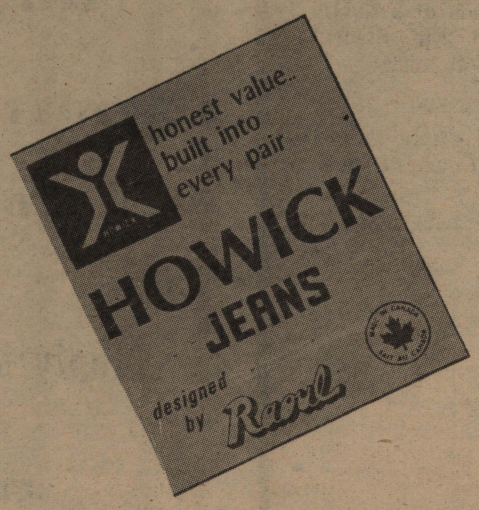
One is entitled to ask, for example, to what extent children taught to walk by "traditional" methods possess an intellectual command of their own achievement. How would they perform, say, on a Gouneigh Abstraction Test if one were devised for ambulation? To what extent are they likely to remain within acceptable deviation margins in such areas as bounce, sway, inclination and, more important, pelvic arc? And finally, what sort of ambulation instruction can they be expected to pass on to their children, having themselves been trained in so intuitive and amorphous a fashion?

Even though the pilot study is far from completed, there are grounds for cautious optimism; there is good reason to expect that the majority of our subjects will, in fact, begin ambulation and that they will do so, moreover, on the sturdy foundation provided by a thorough concept introjection. It is furthermore predicted that their standard deviations in bounce, sway, inclination and pelvic arc will be substantially less than those for the ambulatory preschool population as a whole. In fact, this writer hopes to be in a position to provide some impressive and perhaps even startling data in this area of deviation reduction.

As of this writing, the subjects are commencing prolonged rehearsal of phase (g) sinistral thrust - suprapatellar. It is appropriate at this time and in closing to express gratitude to the agencies which have made it possible to continue a project which began with less than adequate funding. In recent months, several government agencies and one private foundation, all of which have insisted on anonymity, have expressed intense interest and have proffered generous financial support. To these agencies goes our very warmest appreication.

Thanks to everyone for five years support.

RAM SHACK



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Cinecenta schedule

Friday, July 11: Robert de Niro in BANG THE DRUM SLOWLY

Saturday, July 19: Michael York and Angela Lansbury in SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE

Friday, July 25: Woody Allen's Japanese thriller WHAT'S UP TIGER LILY?

Saturday, August 2: Gene Hackman in Francis Ford Coppola's THE CONVERSATION

All shows at 7:15 in MacLaurin 144...Students 75 cents

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Summer Cinema

Beacon Hill Park, at the Cameron Bandshell every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, starting July 8th.

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PC Club Meeting - July 17th at 12:00 in the SUB Council Office.

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Centre estimates that fully one quarter of the students now seeking employment will be unable to find work, and called the situation 'the worst on record.'

A spokeswoman for the placement centre at Simon Fraser University said the situation was the same there, with job offers processed through the centre down 20 per cent form last year, and with lower quality employment being offered, according to the BCSF report.

Cutbacks in summer hiring by the provincial and federal governments, and the general slowdown in the economy were cited as reasons for the summer job crisis.

Outside Vancouver things do not appear to be much better for the summer job seeker. The forest industry, a major summer employer in B.C. in past years, is not hiring students this year in anticipation of a possible strike later this summer.

Wilson noted in his report that the summer job crisis 'will have wide implications for students in terms of housing, tuition, transportation and all other aspects of student life'.

He says this will have to affect the stance which BCSF adopts in dealing with the government on such matters as the Canada Student Loans Plan and Provincial Bursary applications.

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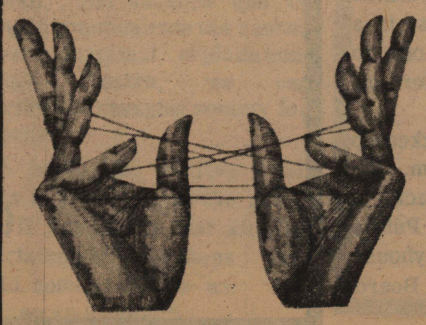
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